

## APPENDIX A

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/*
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 *
 * General pixel encoding routine.
 *
 * The routine ac_out is a standard range encoder. The routine UpdateModel
10 * is responsible for updating the model to reflect the new probability
 * values given the color of the current pixel.
 */
int AmfCoder::encode(int a_y,int a_x) {
15 /*
 * pc is the index into the color palette for the current pixel.
 * pl is the index into the color palette for the left neighbor pixel.
 * plu is the index into the color palette for the upper neighbor pixel.
 * ptr is a two-dimensional array storing the indices into the color
 * palette in the image.
20 */
    int pc;
    int pl;
    int pu;
    int ptr;
25 /*
 * Identify the index into the color palette for the current pixel.
 */
    pc=(*frame)(a_x,a_y);
/*
30 * Assert the proposition that the index into the color palette for the
 * current pixel is a valid index (i.e., not out of bounds).
 */
    assert(pc<pal_size+1);
/*
35 * Identify the indices into the color palette for the upper neighbor.
 */
    if(a_y>frame->y0) {
        pu=(*frame)(a_x,a_y-1);
    } else {
40 /*
 * Use the index in the color palette for the transparent color to indicate
 * that the current pixel is in the top row of the image.
 */
        pu=pal_size;
45 }
/*
 * Identify the indices into the color palette for the left neighbor.
 */
    if(a_x>frame->x0) {
50         pl=(*frame)(a_x-1,a_y);
    } else {
/*
 * Use the index in the color palette for the transparent color to indicate
 * that the current pixel is in the top row of the image.
55 */
        pl=pal_size;
    }
/*
 * Encode the current pixel.
60 *

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    * Mode 1: The left and upper pixels have the same color.
    */
    if (pu==pl) {
10  /*
    * Determine the proper offsets into the frq_eq array for the current
    * probability model.
    */
        ptr=3*context;
    /*
    * Mode 1a: The current pixel has the same color as the left and upper
    * neighbors.
    */
        if (pl==pc) {
15  /*
    * Encode the mode and update the model.
    */
        coder->ac_out(frq_eq[ptr+0],frq_eq[ptr+1],frq_eq[ptr+2]);
        UpdateModel(ptr+frq_eq,2,0,ALEVEL);
    /*
    * Select the proper model for the next pixel.
    */
        context=0;
    /*
    * Mode 1b: The current pixel has a different color than the left and upper
    * neighbors.
    */
        } else {
    /*
    * Encode the mode and the index into the color palette for the current
    * pixel, and update the model.
    */
        coder->ac_out(frq_eq[ptr+1],frq_eq[ptr+2],frq_eq[ptr+2]);
        encode_0(pl,pl,pc);
        UpdateModel(ptr+frq_eq,2,1,ALEVEL);
35  /*
    * Select the proper model for the next pixel.
    */
        context=1;
    }
40  /*
    * Mode 2: The left and upper pixels have different colors.
    */
    } else {
    /*
    * Determine the proper offsets into the frq_ne array for the current
    * probability model.
    */
        ptr=4*context;
50  /*
    * Mode 2a: The current pixel has the same color as the left neighbor only.
    */
        if (pl == pc) {
    /*
    * Encode the mode and update the model.
    */
55  /*
        coder->ac_out(frq_ne[ptr+0],frq_ne[ptr+1],frq_ne[ptr+3]);
        UpdateModel(ptr+frq_ne,3,0,ALEVEL2);
    /*
    * Select the proper model for the next pixel.

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    */
    context=2;
/*
 * Mode 2b: The current pixel has the same color as the upper neighbor
 * only.
5  */
    } else if (pu == pc) {
/*
 * Encode the mode and update the model.
10 */
    coder->ac_out(frq_ne[ptr+1],frq_ne[ptr+2],frq_ne[ptr+3]);
    UpdateModel(ptr+frq_ne,3,1,ALEVEL2);
/*
 * Select the proper model for the next pixel.
15 */
    context=3;
/*
 * Mode 2c: The current pixel has a different color than the left and upper
 * neighbors.
20 */
    } else {
/*
 * Encode the mode and the index into the color palette for the current
 * pixel, and update the model.
25 */
    coder->ac_out(frq_ne[ptr+2],frq_ne[ptr+3],frq_ne[ptr+3]);
    UpdateModel(ptr+frq_ne,3,2,ALEVEL2);
    encode_0(pl,pu,pc);
30 /*
 * Select the proper model for the next pixel.
 *
    context=4;
35 }
    }
    return 0;
}
40
/*
 * Encoding routine for encoding the current pixel when the current pixel
 * has a color different from both the left and upper neighbors.
 *
45 int AmfCoder::encode_0(int a_l, int a_u, int a_c) {
/*
 * xl marks the low end of the range of probability values for a color
 * in the color palette.
 * xh marks the high end of the range of probability values for a color
50 * in the color palette.
 * xtot stores the total number of occurrences of each color in the
 * color palette.
 *
    U16B xl;
55    U16B xh;
    U16B xtot;

    U16B i;
/*
60 * Initialize the low end of the range of probability values for the first
 * color in the color palette.

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```

    */
    xl=0;
/*
5  * Calculate the total number of occurrences of each color in the color
   * palette.
   */
   xtot=frq_0[pal_size+1];
/*
10  * Exclude from the total number of occurrences of each color in the color
   * palette the number of occurrences of the colors of the left and upper
   * neighbors.
   */
   xtot -= frq_0[a_l];
/*
15  * Only exclude the number of occurrences of the color of the upper
   * neighbor if it is different from the color of the left neighbor (i.e.,
   * we are not in mode 1).
   */
   if (a_l != a_u) {
20     xtot -= frq_0[a_u];
   }
/*
   * Scan through the colors in the color palette.
   */
25  for (i=0;i<pal_size+1;i++) {
/*
   * Ignore the colors of the left and upper neighbors.
   */
   if (i==a_l || i==a_u) {
30     continue;
   }
/*
   * Set the high end of the range of probability values for the current
   * color to be the low end of the range of probability values for the
35  * current color plus the number of occurrences of the current color.
   */
   xh=xl+frq_0[i];
/*
40  * If the current color is that of the current pixel, encode the current
   * color and update the model (including the number of occurrences of each
   * color in the color palette).
   */
   if (i==a_c) {
45     coder->ac_out(xl, xh, xtot);
     UpdateModel2(frq_0, (U16B) (pal_size+1), i, ALEVEL0);
/*
   * Break out of the for-loop.
   */
   break;
50  }
/*
   * Set the low end of the range of probability values for the next color to
   * be the high end of the range of probability values for the current
   * color.
55  */
   xl=xh;
   }
   return 0;
}

```